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fruit and leaves and perfect flowers, collected at Nagasaki, Japan, in 1863, and tentatively labelled "Negundo?"

Also No. 596579 collected by E. H. Wilson for Veitch & Sons in Western Hupeh, C. China. The flowers have ten stamens and are in corymbs. Wilson's No. 639 in the N. Y. Bot. Garden Herb., which I have not determined for want of time, also seems to belong to this group.

6. CRULA GRISEA (Franch) Nwd.

*Acer nikoense* var *griseum* Franch, 1894.

*Acer griseum* (Franch) Pax, 1902.

7. CRULA HENRYI (Pax) Nwd.

*Acer Henryi* Pax, 1896.

Represented in the U. S. Nat. Herb. by No. 801241, collected by A. Henry (No. 5644) in Scech'uan, Central China, 1885-88. This is evidently one of the co-type specimens, and has young and immature fruit. Henry's No. 5644 B, another cotype from the province of Hupeh has mature fruit. Also No. 596485 from Pat'ung, W. China collected by E. H. Wilson has mature fruit and fertile flowers just out of bloom. In the New York Botanical Garden, the plant is represented by Wilson's No. 548.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,  
University of Notre Dame

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## VI.—NEW PLANTS FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

BY J. LUNELL.

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### **Amarella Gurliae** sp. nov.

Planta annua. Caulis simplex vel de basi ramosus, teres vel angulatus, colore purpureo, 1-2 dm. altus; internodi vel longiores vel breviores vel aequales foliis. Folia marginibus scabris non vestita, basilaria spatulata, caulina lanceolato-linearia, in caule inferiore late lanceolata et paulo falcata. Flores in axillis foliorum aut solitarii aut per ramos breves folio non longiores conspersi, ramo singulo 2 usque 5 flores gerente, quorum proximi pedicellos 5-10 mm. longos, remoti pedicellos 2 vel 3 mm. longos habent. Tubus calycis 2 mm. longus, lobi ejus 4 vel 5, inaequales, 3-4

mm. longi, lineares, longiores quidem tubo corollae compares. Corolla 6-8 mm. longa, tubulata, 4-5 lobata, colore lilacino (vel lobi lilacini, tubus autem roseus), lobi 3x2 mm. diametris, corona paucis vel nullis setis vestita. Segmenta corollae ovata, obtusa, soli late aperta. Siliqua teres, sessilis, matura lobos calycis nonnihil excedens.

Annual. Stem simple or branched from the base, terete or angular, purple-colored, 1—2 dm. high, the branches curved centrally, the internodes being either longer or shorter or of equal length with the leaves. Leaves not scabrous-margined. Basal leaves spatulate, stem leaves lanceolate-linear. Lower stem leaves broadly lanceolate, with the median axis bent or a trifle falcate. Flowers in the axils of the leaves, either solitary or on short branches not exceeding the length of the leaf, each branch bearing 2 to 5 flowers, the central ones on pedicels 5-10 mm. long, the peripheral on pedicels 2 to 3 mm. long. Calyx tube 2 mm. long, its lobes 4 or 5, unequal, 3-4 mm. long, linear, the longer equaling the corolla tube. Corolla 6-8 mm. long, tubular, 4-5 merous, lilac colored, or the lobes lilac, the tube rose colored, the lobes 3x2 mm. in diameter, the crown with a few or no setae, Segments of the corolla ovate, obtuse, opening widely to the sunlight. Capsule terete, sessile, when ripe somewhat surpassing the calyx lobes.

In order not to mistake this species for *Amarella acuta* (Michx.), it has to be remembered, that the latter has minutely scabrous leaf margins, flowers 10-16 mm. long, calyx almost 5-parted and its lobes lanceolate, and the corolla blue with acute, lanceolate lobes.

This species is only to be found near springs and is so attractive to horses, that it is difficult, where they can reach them, to collect plants with entire stems. Horses do not touch the other *gentianeae* growing in the same pasture as this. It was discovered by Miss Gurli Lunell on August 28, 1911, at Butte, Benson County, and was named in her honor.

***Amarella theiantha* sp. nov.**

Planta annua. Caulis fere simplex vel modice vel effuse de basi ramosus, teres vel angulatus vel leviter quoque aequae cum ramis alatus, flavus, strictus, 1-4.5 dm. altus, internodi in plantis maioribus circiter 4.5 cm. longi. Folia basilaria ovalia vel spatu-

lata, plerumque mortua vel languescentia, caulina media vel oblonga vel lanceolata, basi lata et apicem versus sensim angustata, internodis multo breviora, summa mensura reducta, forma autem aequalia. Flores in axillis foliorum aut solitarii aut in ramis brevibus 2-4, pauci quidem in plantis subsimplicibus, sed in plantis luxuriosis propter ramos earum fastigiatos nimios valde numerosi. Pedicelli 0.5-2 cm. longi. Lobi calycis 4 sive 5, longitudine admodum inaequales vel ferme aequales, quorum 2 latiores et 2 vel 3 angustiores et tubo corollae aut aequales aut multo breviores sunt. Corolla 10-12 mm. longa, 4-5-lobata, extremitates versus attenuata, colore candide sulfureo, lobis semper clausis, acutis, 2.5x2 mm. diametris, basi fimbriarum setacearum nulla corona vestitis, nisi forte setae binae unum vel plures lobos adornant.

Annual. Stem nearly simple or moderately to profusely branched from the base, terete or angular or even lightly winged as well as the branches, straw-colored, strict, 1-4.5 dm. high, with internodes in larger plants about 4.5 cm. long. Basal leaves oval or spatulate, mostly faded or fading. Middle stem leaves oblong or lanceolate with a broad base and narrowing gradually towards the apex, very much shorter than the internodes, the uppermost reduced in size, but equal in outline. Flowers in the axils of the leaves, either solitary or 2-4 on short branches, being few in subsimple plants, but very numerous in well developed plants on account of their superabundance of fastigiate branches. Pedicels 0.5-2 cm. long. Calyx lobes 4 to 5, very unequal or nearly equal in length, 2 of them broader and 2 or 3 narrower, either equalling the corolla tube or very much shorter. Corolla 10-12 mm. long, 4-5-merous, tapering toward the ends, of a bright sulphur-yellow color, its lobes acute, 2.5x2 mm. in diameter, always closed, with no crown of setaceous fimbriae at its base, only exceptionally with a pair of setae to one or more lobes.

Related to this species are *A. scopulorum* Greene and *A. plebeia* (Cham.) Greene which are 1-3 dm. high, with internodes in larger plants 2.5-7.5 cm. long, shorter sepals, blue flowers and deeply fringed appendages; and *A. strictiflora* (Rydb.) Greene with leaves equalling or surpassing the internodes, with a dense and spike-like inflorescence, and with numerous, crowded, almost sessile flowers.

This is a plant inhabiting damp prairie ground. The type was collected by the writer on August 2nd, 1902, three miles

south of Leeds, Benson County. The color of the flowers is very seldom subject to variations.

***Solidago inornata* sp. nov.**

Caulis gracilis, de rhizomate 1 dm. longo, gracillimo, horizontali oriundus, 5 dm. altus, glaber usque inflorescentiam, dein magis minusve scaber vel pubescens, perinde ac rami floriferi. Folia firma et rigida, in caule admodum remota, lanceolata vel oblanceolata, ambobus extremitatibus angustata, integra vel remote serrulata, manifeste vel obscure tri-costata, marginibus, et præcique extremitatibus earum proximis, scabro-ciliata, superiora sessilia, 1-8 cm. longa, inferiora petiolis alatis longipetiolata, cum petiolo 8-9 cm. longa. Inflorescentia ramis paucis, divaricatis, valde recurvatis secunda, pyramidata, remisse et exigue florifera, tam lata quam alta. Bracteae involucri oblongae, obtusae. Capitula 4-5 mm. alta.

Stem slender, from a very slender horizontal rhizoma, 1 dm. long, 5 dm. high, glabrous up to the inflorescence, whence it is more or less scabrous or pubescent, as well as the flowering branches. Leaves firm and rigid, rather distant on the stem, lanceolate or oblanceolate, narrowed at both ends, entire or distantly serrulate, plainly or indistinctly triple-veined, scabro-ciliate on the margins, especially on their proximal ends, the upper sessile, 1-8 cm. long, the lower long-petioled with winged petioles, 8-9 cm. long (including the petiole). Inflorescence secund with few, divaricate, very recurved branches, pyramidal, loosely and scantily flowered, as broad as high. Involucral bracts oblong, obtuse. Heads 4-5 mm. high.

The allies of this species are *S. glaberrima* Martens, *S. missouriensis* Nutt. and *S. concinna* A. Nels. All of these have an inflorescence of dense crowded racemes approximated into a broad and short panicle, which has glabrous branches.

This modest-looking, lovely golden-rod was collected in the open woodland bordering the prairie at Pleasant Lake, Benson County, on August 14, 1911, by the writer. It has also been found by Rev. Father Z. L. Chandonnet in dry, sandy soil at Richdale, Ottertail County, Minn., an excellent specimen of which bears the date of July 15, 1911. At least in North Dakota it appears to be a rare plant.

***Solidago glaberrima montana* (A. Gray), comb. nov.**

to replace *S. missouriensis montana* A. Gray, vide Synoptical. Flora of North America, Vol. I., part II., page 155, (1888).

***Solidago perornata* sp. nov.**

Caulis 7-10 dm. altus, gracilis, minutatim pubescens, parte infima denudata excepta, striatus, valde foliosus. Folia tenuia, membrancea, tricostata, breviter pilosa et superne scabriuscula, subtus dense et adpresse puberulenta (et hoc eo magis in venis), lanceolata vel latiora, acuminata, sessila vel infima alato-petiolata, supra caulem medium maxima, dentibus inaequalibus acute serrata. Inflorescentia racemos unilaterales, divaricatos, recurvatos, gracillimos formans. Capitula 4 mm. alta.

Stem 7-10 dm. high, slender, minutely pubescent, except the lowest, denuded part, striate, very leafy. Leaves thin, membranous, triple-nerved, short-pilose and roughish on the upper side, closely and adpressedly puberulent on the lower surface, the more so on the veins, lanceolate or broader, taper-pointed, sessile or the lower wing petioled, largest above the middle of the stem, sharply serrate with unequal teeth. Inflorescence in 1-sided, spreading, recurved, very slender racemes. Heads 4 mm. high.

This species differs from *S. dumetorum* Lunell, which has thicker and more scabrous leaves and an inflorescence with fastigiate, short branches and closely glomerate heads; from *S. elongata* Nutt., which has nearly glabrous, sub-entire, obscurely 3-nerved leaves and an elongated panicle; from *S. Pitcheri* Nutt., which has a stem glabrous up to the inflorescence, larger heads, and leaves more sharply serrate and glabrous except on the margins and on the midveins; and from *S. satanica* Lunell, which has its upper leaves sessile or short-petioled and densely cinereous-pubescent beneath and a very contracted, many-flowered pyramidal inflorescence with smaller crowded flowers, and it is exclusively a wood-land plant.

The type was collected by me on the 18th of August, 1907, on an open sunny hillside not far from the foot-hills of the Turtle Mountains, Rolette County, near Dunsieith.

***Aster lautus* sp. nov.**

Caulis 7-18 dm. altus, lineis pubescentiae longitudinalibus de foliis decurrentibus, praeterea glaber, parte inferiore una cum

foliis languescens glabrescente, ramis late divaricatis et horizontalibus quoque et retroflexis paniculate ramosus. Rami etiam in lineis longitudinalibus pubescentes, inferiores quidem vel medii longitudinem 3 dm. saepe obtinentes. Folia lanceolata usque lineari-lanceolata, serrulata vel integra, 0.5–1.5 dm. longa, 5–17 mm. lata, acuminata, in basin sessilem, 4–5 mm. latam attenuata, marginibus ciliatis exceptis glabra. Capitula 20–28 mm. diametro, numerosa. Involucra conica, 5 mm. alta et 5 mm. lata. Bracteae in 4 series dispositae, laxae vel apicibus paene squarrosis praeditae, lineares, acutae, apicibus autem longe attenuatis absentibus, cilio-marginatae, externae virides, latiores internis quae plerumque apices oblanceolatos, virides habent. Flores radiati 1–1.2 cm. longi, circiter 45, violacei vel purpureo-albi. Pappus sordide albus.

Stem 7–18 dm. high, with longitudinal lines of pubescence decurrent from the leaves, else glabrous, the lower part becoming glabrate as the leaves are fading, paniculately branched with divaricate and even horizontal and retroflexed branches, these also pubescent in longitudinal lines, and the lower and middle ones often reaching 3 dm. in length. Leaves lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, serrulate or entire, 0.5–1.5 dm. long, 5–17 mm. wide, acuminate, narrowed into a sessile, 4–5 mm. wide base, glabrous except on the ciliate margins. Heads numerous, 20–28 mm. broad. Involucre conical, 5 mm. high and 5 mm. broad. Bracts in 4 series, loose or almost squarrose-tipped, linear, acute, but without long-attenuate tips, ciliate-margined, outer bracts altogether green, broader than the inner ones which usually have oblanceolate, green tips. Rays 1–1.2 cm. long, about 45, violet or purplish-white. Pappus dull white.

Species apt to be confounded with this are *A. longifolius* Lam., which has a more contracted inflorescence on erect or ascending branches, the pubescence on the branches scattered, its bracts glabrous, erect, almost equal, imbricated in only 1 or 2 series, and its pappus pale; *A. salicifolius* Lam., which has a contracted inflorescence on erect or ascending branches, leaves thickish and shorter, 0.5–1 dm. long, 0.5–1.5 cm. wide, "broad-linear or linear-oblong bracts with conspicuous elliptic or subrhombic green tips" (Gray's Manual VII., page 803), and pappus white; and *A. laetevirens* Greene, which has broader leaves, fewer heads, bracts with white midrib, and outer bracts broader than the inner.

This elegant species is not unusual in yards or in moderately damp, rich prairie soil, and was collected by the writer on August 27, 1911, at Leeds, Benson County.

*Aster durus* sp. nov.

Caulis de rhizomate longo, gracili, horizontali oriens, erectus, gracilis, purpurascens, subsimplex, vel ramis erectis vel adscendentibus, in plantis redundantibus, permaturis interdum late divaricatis vestitus, lineis pubescentiae longitudinalibus de foliis decurrentibus, praeterea glaber, 3-5 dm. altus. Folia anguste usque lineari-lanceolata, 5-10 cm. longa, 5-10 mm. lata, ambobus extremitatibus angustata, sessilia, minutatim serrulata vel integra, marginibus ciliatis, praeterea glabra. Inflorescentia paniculata, contracta. Involucrum 6-8 mm. altum, 8-10 mm. latum, bracteis eius in 4 series dispositis, lanceolatis, acutis, cilio- et scarioso-marginatis, praeterea viridibus. Flores radiati 25-35, 5-8 mm. longi, pallide violaceo-purpurei vel albi. Pappus sordide albidus.

Stem from a very long, slender, horizontal rootstock, erect, slender, purplish, subsimple or with erect or ascending, in large, old plants sometimes widely divaricate branches, with longitudinal lines of pubescence decurrent from the leaves, else glabrous, 3-5 dm. high. Leaves narrowly to linear-lanceolate, 5-10 cm. long, 5-10 mm. wide, narrowed to both ends, sessile, minutely serrulate or entire, with ciliate margins, else glabrous. Inflorescence paniculate, contracted. Involucre 6-8 mm. high, 8-10 mm. broad, its bracts in 4 rows, lanceolate, acute, ciliate and scarious-margined, else green. Rays 25-35, 5-8 mm. long, pale violet-purple to white. Pappus grayish white.

Species easily confounded with this are *A. laevis* Lunell, which is best recognized by its widely spreading inflorescence; *A. salicifolius* Lam., which has thickish, broader leaves and the disk of the head 1 cm. high and 1 cm. broad, and white pappus; *A. longifolius* Lam., which has the bracts of the involucre glabrous, subequal, only the outermost sometimes shorter, and pale pappus; and *A. laetevirens* Greene, which has rather few heads, broader leaves, involucre bracts with white mid-rib, and outer bracts broader than the inner.

This species has a predilection for the margins of sloughs. The type specimen was collected by the writer on September 6, 1910, in high grass around a slough, not far from Leeds, Benson



County. The plant is a representative of advanced autumn, often defying the night frosts until early October, and surpassed in durability only by *Brachyactis angustus*.

Leeds, North Dakota.

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## OUR WINTER BIRDS.

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

A flock of Evening Grosbeaks, ten in number, appeared at Notre Dame, Ind., on November 30 and remained three days. This is the first record of this species in this locality of which the writer has any knowledge. They came each day in the early part of the afternoon to a certain box-elder to feed on the seeds of the tree. Like all northern birds, they showed no fear of any one—even of a number of boys who made considerable noise playing near the tree where the birds were feeding. On January 19, six more of this species were seen feeding in the same kind of tree and uttering a low note.

An interesting sight during the first days of December was the presence at Notre Dame of a single Hell Diver on a lake nearly frozen over. The bird remained until the night before the last part of the lake froze. This species of waterfowl is probably the earliest to arrive in spring and the latest to depart in autumn.

Mr. John Worden, on a visit to the Rosewarn farm near Niles, Mich., saw on Dec. 26, two Cardinal Grosbeaks. The farmer told him that the birds had been seen there throughout the month. The writer has never seen this species in this locality during winter.

### DECEMBER.

Birds seen every day except on the dates after their names:

Blue Jay, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, Crow, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 15,  
20, 24, 27, 28. 20, 24, 27, 28.

White-breasted Nuthatch, 2, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 30

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Evening Grosbeak, 1, 2. Hell Diver, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.  
Tree Sparrow, 8. Snowbird, 14, 17, 18.  
Screech Owl, 26. Snowflake, 27.

Downy Woodpecker, 28.